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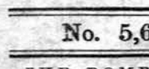

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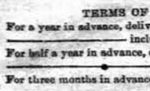

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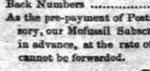

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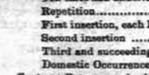

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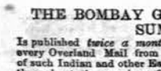

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Ollendorff's Method of Learning German, Part 1, and Key		14 4
——French, and Key		14 4
East Lynne. By Mrs. Wood		4 8
The Channings. By ditto		4 8
Dr. Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography		9 8
Chambers's The Indian Revolt		1 0
Destruction of Musquetry		2 4
Cavalry Regulations and Exercises		
Portraits (Carte de Visite) of the Princess and Prince of Wales. Plain, Rs. 1½. Coloured		2 0
Carte de Visite Albums, very neat and handsome. For 20, 30, and 50 portraits Rs. 7½ to		15 0
Drawing Pins. Per dozen		0 8

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Chairman.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Deputy-Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, On Scotland ..... On Ireland	On demand...		1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the name of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 800 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	...		
On Scotland do.	...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
3 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
2 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
1 Do. at 1s 11¾d.	,,	
On demand ...		
On Scotland do. ...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do. ...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand			
On Scotland do.	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	...		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 8th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	250 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	1½ do.	50 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	8 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	600 do.	Rs. 6 200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,057	575 per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 7,000 pm. per [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Shan	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 32,000 } pm
Do. do. B.	5,000	.....	Rs. 1,500 } "
Pyre Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadi Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.
Bonded Warehouse.	...	.....	Rs. 600 Prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	99¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	209
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	104½
Gold Leaf	"	16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To *Liverpool* (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (7th August 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready)	Rs. 475 to 480
New Dholleras, (ready)	473 to 478
New Bhowaggur, (ready)	475 to 478
New Comravuttee	440 to 442
New Compta	435
New Dharwar Sawginned	510
New Bacnee and Nuggur	410 to 442
New Veeravul	430 to 435
New Khandeish	405 to 410
New Pernitchee	455
New Accota	450
New Mangalore	435
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,620.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Chase at	7
and Whitey	36 to 37
Niger	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 18th July 1863.	From 19th to 26th July 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	39,129	533	39,462
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 25th July 1863.	From 29th July to 4th Aug. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	38,53½	191	11½	38,722½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 28th July 1863.	From 29th July to 4th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,009	1	25,010
" 1862-63	34,864	1,014	35,878
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	3,977	66½	4,043½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 132½
Do. 1862-63 " 2,844½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 367

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 29TH JULY TO 4TH AUG. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests
Per Steamer *United Service*	1
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Purchased by Government	4
Per Steamer *United Service*	575
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	501½
Total	1,081½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 5th August 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 7	Janet Cowan	McNeely	London 10 May.
	Blencathra	Mossess	Aden 27 July.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee 5 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 7	Miemlahs	Keenan	Kurrachee.
	Sirocco	Robison	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Blencathra*, from Aden.—Captain and Lady Stone; Miss Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and 3 children; 12 natives of native woman and infant.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Mansfield; Colonel and Mrs. Raines; Mr. Walton; Mr. Nugent; H. M. Meer; 27 deck, and 7 children.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Southern Belle*, R. S. Bryce, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Marinus*, J. Keeman, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Octavia*, F. Bristow, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Pocahantas*, E. Lincoln, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Mary Crocker*, for Cochin, Cannanore, and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Bourphalus.—40 packages Coffee, 91 cwt., Sohlogchund Soosoojee; 35 cases Aloes, 103 cwt., Mathowjee Cursetjee; 2,270 bags Surasee Seed, 3,405 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 259 pieces E. Teeth, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., J. Tickmjee.

City of Glasgow.—35 cases Aloes, 105 cwt., Vizlall Tullockchund.

Defiance.—765 cases Herabolic, 184½ cwt., Hassum Moos; 6 cases Wearing Apparels, Books, and a pair of Tables, Remington and Co.

For Liverpool.

Negotiator.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Tarrachund Sobhogchund.

Duke of Newcastle.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Nensy Damjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Morning Light.—13 bales Cotton, 45 cwt., Govind Hurry; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Megjee Narronjee.

John Lyon.—164 packages Mowjeet, 158 cwt. 2 qrs 14 lbs., Canjee Bhimjee; 21 cases Chundrooee, 44 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Gourdhundass Narronda s.

Dalkeith.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Tuleidass Nursidass; 63 bales Orchilla Weed, 186 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khutow Ludha.

Empire of Peace.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., D. Byramjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

Floating Light—32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee.

Star of Brunswick—220 bundles Linseed, 110 cwt.; 138 bundles Ambahu'nd, 69 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Lewchew.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nursy Gopall; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 208 bales Cotton, 710½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ramjee Jaiha.

Zuleika.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nanjee Mohmud Sons and Co.

Zoboah.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Tiskum Pursotum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 47 bales Orchilla Weed, 161½ cwt., Manockchund Govindjee.

Grefa Berg.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Roognathdass Budrunoth; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Mary Spark.—530 bundles Rapeseed, 265 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box Bombay Works, Pestonjee Jeewanjee and Co.; 26 cases Sundries, James Dickson.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 package Gun Case, P. and O. S. N. Company.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
710	Coleroon, Hall.	
1015	Dospatrick, Ellanlie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
890	Edenside, McGregor—Peel, Camels & Co.	May 25
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1091	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
930	Gloriana, Vale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
774	Mabratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1038	Marian Moore Monce.	
814	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 10
956	Preston, Moffett—Merwanjee N. Bhownuggree.	
824	Queen of the North, Grombie.	
859	Samuel, Tower.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Gray & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
845	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
904	Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Copperbaldt.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	
769	Dorothy.	
1091	Elphiatet Greeley, Cutter.	April 29
1004	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 20
1328	Habsemaa, Paildis.	May 18
845	Havering, Parker.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Sago.	
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
978	Kishna, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian—G. S. King & Co.	June 3
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
1062	Palinurus, Tegan.	
737	Race Horse, Cook.	
990	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	May 18
1220	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM MADRAS VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robitillard.	
346	James, Phillips.	
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

999	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nico. & Co.	Feb. 21
1325	Kuroclydos, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1037	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1599	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Taillalas, Percival.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise Hayes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

960	Falkland, Fender.	May 22
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannesburg, Sulphan.	March 19
533	Neptune, Veary.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
1089	T. E. Lonco, Rainey.	April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	

FROM SYDNEY.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17

FROM SUNDERLAND.

867	Mogul.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Benamonde.	
1047	Euxine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1100	Baden.	July 3
460	Chanley.	
780	Manilius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

930	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finley, Clark & Co.	June 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 6

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2133	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	
1054	Madeline.	

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

600	Relief, Sorby.	
1245	Istamboul, Deuchars.	
1350	Golden South.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Avabboy, Marr,	
1290	Gorille, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Asterod, Gardener.	
589	Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908	Esmeralda (s.)	June 20
894	Futahool Aziz.	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
1306	Inkermann, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
	Jehan Ger.	July 18
894	Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 24
	Loucothea.	
664	Mary Ann.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera.	
573	Quickstep.	
347	Rohamanee.	April 17
896	Siren Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17

FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.

1400	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back)
399	Angelo.	June 6

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faiza Allum.	
1163	India, Gothrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Brierley.	June 20
548	Melody, James.	June 11
161	Richard Cobden, Randall.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473	Monitor, James.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	
518	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmeen, Burt.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
439	Nysass, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 27, announced the arrivals of the *Indus*, Stewart, from Liverpool 10th April; and Ship *Lady Octavia*, Welsh, from London 1st May.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Hickman, Captain, 5th Regt. L. I., on duty, from Hongkong.
Madgan, Lieut., 5th Regt. L. I., on duty, from Hongkong.
Stone, Captain, R. A., on privilege leave, from Aden.
Carmichael, Lieut. Col., 9th Regt., to join, from Jullundur.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Maude, Lieut. A. T., R. E., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Reeves, Lieut. F., 103rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 7TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regt. the Adjutant for the day.

1. With reference of yesterday's Garrison Orders, the 103rd Regt., will furnish an additional Subaltern to serve on the Garrison Court Martial therein ordered vice 21st Regt. N. I.

2. The Committee, of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regt. is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 6th August 1863.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Interpreter's Test.

1st T. C. Fletcher, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th August 1863.

Mr. C. Cabral, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer of the *Clyde*, was transferred to the *Ajdaha* from the 3rd inst'ant.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th July 1863.

With reference to the orders cited in the margin, the Commander in Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of Government, to authorize condemned woolen and flannel Articles of Hospital Clothing, after they have been purified by the Commissariat Department, being made over to the European Troops at the station at which they are condemned for the purpose of cleaning their Rifles,

G. O. C. C. of the 20th Oct. 1862. " 16th Dec. "

But his Excellency, at the same time, desires it to be clearly understood, that Survey Committees are still to have the power to order condemned Articles of Clothing to be burnt in any special case, when owing to the recent prevalence of any infectious disease, or on other similar grounds, it may be considered safer to have them entirely destroyed

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 184, dated India Office, London, the 16th May 1863.

"Referring to the Royal Engineer General Order dated 1st July 1862, regarding the exchange of Engineer Officers, I have to inform you that the exchanges will be permitted between 1st and 2nd Captains of Engineers under the provisions of that General Order."

Under instructions from Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct Military Authorities to admit Civil Members of the Public Works Department to examination in the Native languages held at Military Stations.

Candidates of this class desiring to undergo examination at a Military Station should apply to the Staff Officer of the station through the executive Engineer under whom they may be serving.

With the sanction of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, Captain the Honorable C. Chetwynd, 10th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Garvock, recently nominated to a Divisional Command in the Bengal Presidency.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th July 1863.

With the sanction of Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Sec. XIV. of the Military Regulations, and to substitute the following:—

1. When the Troops are marched to Church, the Commanding officer in concurrence with the Chaplain will fix the hour of Divine Service.

2. When a Chaplain proposes to quit his principal Station for the purpose of visiting any of his smaller stations, or when he intends to apply for temporary leave of absence, he must give timely notice to the chief Military and Civil Resident authorities, in order that if there be any cogent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain they may be submitted to the Government.

3. The Chaplain will visit the European Hospitals at least twice in every week, and oftener when his presence is called for.

4. The religious instruction of children of the Church of England, and of all Protestant Children where no other arrangement is made by Government, is especially entrusted to the Chaplain, who will carefully carry out Article 38, of the Army School Regulations, as those Regulations are applied to India in a Circular, dated Darjeeling, August 27th 1862, issued by the Bishop of Calcutta at the request of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

5. The Chaplain will enter carefully all the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of Soldiers and their Children in the Register of the Station. He will also affix his signature to the entries of these religious ordinances (when performed by him), which are made in the Regimental Register Book.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur, on Wednesday the 3rd day of June 1863, Jeymul, Jemadar, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For having, in disobedience of the positive orders of his Commanding Officer, failed to rejoin his Regiment at Peshawur on the 6th day of March 1863, on which day the leave granted to him on the 6th of January expired; and without sufficient cause, overstayed his leave from the 6th to the 29th of March 1863.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Jemadar Jeymul, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner Jemadar "Jeymul," 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be suspended from rank, and pay and allowances for a period of (3) three months.

BULBUDDER, Subadar,
4th Gourkha Regiment, President.

Peshawur, 3rd June 1863.
Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simlah, 24th June 1863.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Jemadar Jemul is to be released from arrest.

The sentence of suspension will commence from the date of publication at Peshawur.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 60th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Delhi, on the 15th day of June 1863, Private Samuel Casemore, No. 327, of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—First.—For having at Delhi, on the 20th April 1863, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior Officer, Acting Sergeant William Hart, of the same Battalion, to dress for the purpose of going to the orderly Officer.

Second.—For having at the same time and place struck with a drawn sword his superior Officer, the said Acting Sergeant William Hart, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Private Samuel Casemore, No. 327, of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, is Guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private Samuel Casemore, No. 327, of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade to ten (10) ten years penal servitude.

A. WINTLE, Lt. Col.,
Royal Artillery, President.

Delhi, 15th June 1863.

"Approved and Confirmed."
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simlah, 24th June 1863.
By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Wednesday the 10th day June 1863, No. 296, Private James Earl, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment King's own Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charges.—For having, at Rawul Pindee, on or about the 18th day of April 1863, used violence to his superior Officer, Lance Sergeant and Acting Provost Sergeant J. Saunderson, of the same Regiment, by striking him with his fist, the said Lance Sergeant being, at the time, in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 296, Private James Earl, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment King's own Light Infantry, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 296, Private James Earl, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment King's own Light Infantry, to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

F. O. SALUSBURY, Major,
101st Regiment, President.

Rawul Pindee, 10th June 1863.

"Approved and Confirmed."
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simlah, 24th June 1863.

The Prisoner is to be sent to the station prison at Sealkote to undergo his sentence.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th July 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Sealkote, on Wednesday, the twenty seventh day of May 1863, Private William Morris, No. 642 of the 93rd Regiment of Foot, (Sutherland Highlanders) was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, the said William Morris, on the 13th day of April 1863, being a soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Sealkote, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively, did, at Sealkote aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by doing an act, that is to say, stabbing William Waters in the abdomen with a bayonet, with the intention of causing the death of the said William Waters, the said act being then and there by the said William Morris, whilst he was not deprived of the power of self control by any grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property; and not being done by him as, or being a public servant, or aiding a public Servant acting for advancement of justice; and not being done by him without premeditation, in a sudden fight on the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, and the said William Waters not taking the risk of death with his own consent.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner Private William Morris, No. 642 of the 93rd Regiment of Foot (Sutherland Highlanders) is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the Prisoner Private William Morris, No. 642 of the 93rd Regiment of Foot (Sutherland Highlanders) to be kept in penal servitude for life.

H. J. STANNUS, Colonel,
Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, President of the Court.

Sealkote, 27th May 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 24th June 1863.
Simla 1st July, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General concurs in the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the sentence of Penal servitude for life passed upon Private William Morris, of the 93rd Regiment of Foot, and in the said sentence being carried into execution.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Sporting.

THE DUCK HUNT.—In consequence of Saturday being Mail day, the Duck Hunt will take place on Monday, at 3 P.M.

Superintendent:
"Hould on to the dogs can't ya."

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Ghazeepore, on the 28th July, the wife of Dr. Alex. Gardeu, Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Pussowa, Jounpoor, on the 27th July, the wife of Christopher Nickels, Esq., of a daug.ter.

DEATH.

At Lucknow, on the 31st July, Mary Eliza, the daughter of Mr. J. Wall, aged 6 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce...	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ...	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ...	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " ...	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 10th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

SEOASHEWGURH MAILS.

The mails for Seoashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Bypore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *vid* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *vid* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon	Friday	14d.	6h. 53.0m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d.	11h. 10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d.	1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Date.	Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h.m.

Orders in the matters of the abovensmed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Charles William Allen, Joseph Manuel, Thomas Edwards, Bhugwuntrao Bhaskerjee, Rama Babajee and Gojree Naiqueen, Hajaree Goree Jadowjee, William Salavy, Emcona Salavy, Manajee Sayajee, and Ranabaee, Becher Runson, Lookmonjee Tajbhoy, Memon Hajee Hoossein Esmail, Rustomjee Dorabjee, Mahadoo Sudoo, Witton Yesoosett, Hurreet Govindsett, Dajiba Gunsett, Govind bin Sudoba, and Babajee Dhackoojee, on 1st Monday in September next at 11 o'clock.

The above named Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. Orr, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of August 1863.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Road on Malabar Hill.—A Petition has been presented from the Proprietors and occupants of houses on Malabar Hill, as follows :—

To The Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay

Respectfully Sheweth,—That we whose names are undersigned are proprietors and occupants of houses, to which the approach is by a road connecting the upper and lower roads on Malabar Hill, that it appears the said road has never been taken in charge by your Worshipful Board, although the usual objection to taking over private roads (namely, that they have no outlet) does not exist in this case, and that it is now in a disgraceful state of disrepair ; during the rains it is next to impassable. It can hardly be argued that it is not a public road, for the parallel roads to the North and South of it *are* so called, and treated as such with no more reason than can be urged for the one in question, which is a daily thorough fare for numberless passengers. It is availed to a great extent by bheesties, bullocks, light carts, buggies &c , and is avoided by the better class of carriages only, on account of the danger to these arising from the wretched state it is in. Where the road to be shut up and made a strictly private one for the benefit of the adjacent bungalows alone it would be saved from much of the present tear and wear, but the public would be deprived of a convenience which they make use of at present to a large extent, and it seems hard that the road which is cut up by public traffic, should not be kept in order at the public expense. These facts may be verified by any Commissioner who will be *kind enough*, and *bold enough*, to ride over the road for the purpose of inspection, and resting our claim for consideration upon Act XIV of 1856, which, we believe, provides for such cases, we beg that the subject may have early attention, and that the Board will be graciously pleased to take charge of and repair the road.

E. D. Sassoon, Proprietor No. 73 Bungalow.
Andrew Grant.
John Mitchell, No. 70.
G. Steel, No. 72.
L. Marogordato, No. 73.
L. H. Boult, No. 71.
Eduljee Bomanjee, Burjorjee Ruttonjee } Proprietors Nos. 70-71 and 72.

Major Curtis appended a note as follows, to the Petition :—

"I know the road very well indeed and have been 'bold enough' to both ride and drive over it ; its state now, and for as long as I have known it, reflects the greatest disgrace on the proprietors, and I should object to taking over the road as it is, or under any other circumstances. It is principally used by bheesties with their bullocks and small water 'carts ; occasionally a buggy may venture down that way, but very rarely indeed, and would never attempt it a second time.

"I have to observe that landlords generally at Malabar Hill keep their private roads in a very disgraceful and dangerous state ; this is specially discreditable, considering the high rents they extract from their tenants."

The Board have therefore replied, that they do not deem the road in question one which they should take in their charge. "The road," they say, "is admittedly a private one and in very bad order, and is so very steep that it can never be of service to the general public, commensurate with the cost of placing and keeping it in thorough repair, which charges, if the Commissioners take the road over must come from the public fund.

The following Resolution has been passed :—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1863.

Market Stalls.—Letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, No. 1602, dated 3rd July 1863 –Requesting sanction to the Commissioners letting by public auction one of the Stalls in the Fruit and Vegetable Market of which the lease has just expired, and to their following the same course in regard to other Stalls, as their leases terminate.

Resolution.—To be sanctioned.

(Sd.) D. Robertson, Secretary to Government.

To the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioners have therefore resolved that the stalls in question should be put up to public auction by the Inspector, after due notice to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

7th August 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Bad Meat.—Sabbar Samad, was placed at the bar, on a charge of having brought to the slaughter house, at Boree Bunder, a diseased goat, the same being unfit for the food of man. On account of the insufficiency of evidence His worship dismissed the charge.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Theft.—Two Madrasees, named Swama Basa and Pija Champa, were brought up, charged with stealing two handkerchiefs, one wine glass, and a scent bottle, of the aggregate value of ten rupees, the property of Mr. William Francis Wesche, sub-manager of the Bank of Hindoostan.

It appeared from the evidence, that the proscutor, lately lost some bottles of brandy from his bungalow and in order to find out the perpetrators of the act he sent for a policeman who made a strict enquiry, and on Thursday last found the stolen articles in the prisoners' box. The prisoners urged in their defence that they found the articles on the road.

His Worship said.—*If* a thing were moved from here to there, in the eye of law it was stealing. If the prisoners' story was correct that they had found the articles on the road, it was stealing as they like honest and faithful servants did not return the same to their masters. It was much worse for servants to steal their masters' property, which they were bound to protect. His Worship further said that the charge was quite clearly proved against the defendants, and therefore sentenced each of them in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for six calendar months.

Stolen Property.—Suttoo Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged forty years, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession three pieces of iron bar which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. It appeared from the evidence that yesterday morning a police peon saw the prisoner coming along the Mandarie Road, when he had something wrapped up in a gunny bag. The sepoy asked the prisoner what he had, but he said nothing ; whereupon he searched him, and found in the bag the bars of iron, He made enquiries to find out the owner but he could not find any one. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A warning to Buggywallas.—A hack buggy driver named Shaik Gomer Abdoola, was charged with carrying one passenger more than he is licensed to carry in his buggy, on Thursday the 6th instant. The charge being satisfactorily established against the buggywalla, His worship fined him in the sum of ten rupees.

Theft.—Gungaram Jaitha was yesterday placed at the bar, before His Worship, on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament, of the value of one hundred and twenty-two rupees, the property of one Gunga, woman.

Prosecutrix stated,—I am a courtezan and live at Punnuswadee. I know the prisoner. The gold venetian neck ornament now in court is mine : it is worth one hundred and twenty-two rupees. On the Wednesday before the day I was robbed of it, I saw it safe in my box about eight or nine o'clock in the morning. I locked the box and put the key on the cot ; I then went out to the well to bathe ; I returned in about half an hour, and found the prisoner sitting in my room. I then took the key from the cot and stuck it my waist ; prisoner then asked me if he might go away. I then gave him leave. He then went into another room to cook, and after taking my meals I went to sleep. The following Friday at ten o'clock at night, my master came to take me out, I wanted my neck ornament, and on unlocking the box to take it out, I found it was gone. I then went to the Mombadavie Chowkey, and reported my loss to the police. I then went with three policemen to the prisoner's house. I called to him and he came out to us, the police asked the prisoner if he had taken my ornament. He said " I did not take her ornament. He was then taken on one side by the policemen, and I heard the prisoner say he had pledged it with a Marwady. We then all went to the Marwady, who, on being asked, by the police for the ornament, said, he had not got it. Prisoner then said to the Marwarey "give her the ornament ;" the Marwady then produced the ornament, and gave it to the police.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

180 Kirparam Anundram *vs.* Manchund Hemchund.
132 Dewjee Dharsey and another *vs.* Mooljee Soda and another.
175 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee.
205 Jeewon Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee.
260 Wamonrow Ramchunder *vs.* David Stewart.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Couch.)

For Judgment.

183 Caetana Louza de Ga *vs.* Antonio George de Ga.

For Settlement of Issues.

354 Damodur Vassonjee *vs.* Davidass Jewun.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

196 Ardaseer Byramjee *vs.* Jamsetjee Adurjee.
202 Nagurdass Purmanundass *vs.* Kessowjee Naik.
106 Ramchunder Bhowaneesunker *vs.* Crustnath Abhajee and others.
217 Framjee Nowrojee *vs.* Bizonjee Jeenabhoy.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 7th August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 7th August 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Pestonjee Eduljee vs. *Ramchunder Luxmonjee.*

This action arose out of the late share *fever*. Plaintiff sought to recover the sum of five hundred rupees from the defendant, as loss sustained by the former in consequence of the refusal of the latter to fulfil his contract in the purchase of the "allotment paper and Company's receipt" for the first call on a share, in "The Iron Ship Company Limited," the share being one thousand rupees, and the premium one thousand more, and which in consequence of defendant's refusal to take was sold for fifteen hundred rupees, whereby a loss of the amount claimed accrued to plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland for the defendant.

The plaintiff in the case was a broker and lately proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Church Gate Street ; and the latter was a native gentleman, who met the plaintiff at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's in Meadow Street, where it appears a verbal agreement was entered into to purchase from plaintiff a share in the before mentioned Company. The agreement was made on the 17th of July, but it was contended by the defendant's advocate that the plaintiff did not come forward with the "allotment paper and receipt" until the next day, when the shares had fallen from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 500 premium. There was some correspondence on the part of Mr. Macfarlane on the behalf of the plaintiff, calling on defendant to pay the two thousand rupees and receive the documents of sale, to which a reply was sent by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, to the effect that no one was to blame for plaintiff not selling his share ; for that had he been ready on the 17th their client would have bought it and got a good profit, but that now the market had fallen he wished to saddle it on defendant and make him his victim. Mr Cleveland further said that he believed plaintiff had not a share at the time ; defendant was ready to buy on Friday the 17th, but the plaintiff did not come forward on that day, and when he did, the shares was not produced, only the "allotment paper and receipt." He was ready also to show that such shares were not transferable until eighteen months after purchase, and that the papers before referred to, were no proper title to the share, for by act 19 of 1857, it was laid down that the "Certificate under seal" was the only *prima facie* evidence of possession.

Mr. Nesserwanjee in stating the case quoted from two authorities in support of the legality of the documents offered by plaintiff the first, from 15 Meason and Welsby Reports, *Lamert versus Heath*, Page 488. "Addision on Contracts," also page 206 of the same authority. In the former it was held that scrip of the North Kent Railway, sold to another party, was a purchase which stood good.

Pestonjee Eduljee, the plaintiff, said he was standing in the verandah at Chesson and Woodhall's on the 17th July, their clerk, one Hormusjee Sorabjee, called him inside, while defendant was there, and asked him if he had a share for sale of Fulcher Cooper & Co's. "Iron Ship Company." He said he had, and Hormojee asked if he would sell it. Plaintiff first offered it at a premium of Rs. 1500. There upon he said they were at Rs. 2500 the previous day, how came they at Rs. 1500? Plaintiff then said he actually knew one who would sell at Rs. 1500. Then defendant said he would buy a share at Rs. 1000 premium, and plaintiff went to inform the party to whom the share belonged. This party was Bhiccajee Nowrojee, Sales man to Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee. He had previously commissioned him to sell. After, telling him he had sold, plaintiff met the defendant's nephew on the road, who said defendant did not wish to purchase now. Defendant was then at Messrs. Volkarts' Office. Plaintiff went to him and told him (defendant), it was not the act of a good man to repudiate, upon which the latter smiled, and said, that he had been told the price had fallen, but afterwards told plaintiff to bring the "share" next morning and take away the money. By "share" he meant "allotment paper and receipt" for Rs. 1000 by Messrs. Cooper Fulcher and Co. After further importunity the defendant refused to buy and the "share" was sold to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee at Rs. 500 premium. Since then the shares have gone down considerably, and are now at discount.

In cross-examination the plaintiff said his loss was Rs. 500 and costs, and that as broker, Bhiccajee held him responsible for the "share ;" that he had paid the money Rs. 2000 on the 18th, and that brokers were obliged to pay under such circumstances. He paid him in two notes of Rs. 1000 each. No one was near Bhiccajee's table in the office of Messrs B. and A. Hormusjee at the time ; Perojee is a clerk to Mr. Macfarlane. When contract was made, Hormusjee, Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's clerk, was present. Perojee and some banyans.

Perojee's evidence corresponded with the former essentially. He called on defendant and demanded the Rs. 2000 and was ordered off. This witness said he had been engaged in such transactions himself, and the brokerage was eight annas per cent, and broker guarantees payment. On 17th the premium was Rs. 1000, on 18th only Rs. 500.

Hormusjee Sorabjee, clerk at Messrs. Chesson's spoke definitely as to the contract. Hearing, afterwards that shares were going down, the defendant told witness. Witness said "that is your chance."

One Hormusjee Sapoorjee another witness for the plaintiff, a clerk at Messrs Volkart, was called.

Bhiccajee Norowjee said he purchased the share in question. Got a receipt from Messrs. Cooper, Fulcher and Co. and paid Rs. 1000 to the Company. Sold the share to plaintiff and got the Rs. 2000, 2 or 4 days after the 17th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—Got the allotment paper 2 or 4 days before. Got the receipt on the 18th about 12 o'clock. Paid money and took the receipt ; plaintiff had told witness that he had sold the share about ½ past 2 or 3 o'clock on the 17th. He did not ask for it then, or he would have delivered it then.

His Honor.—How could you when you had not got it ?

Witness said he knew Fulchers well, and they would have given it, had he gone for it.

Continued,—don't remember when he got the money. Did not get it on the 18th. Does not keep books. It was paid in two notes of Rs. 1000 each.

(Mr. Cleveland's question, "what have you done with the money" after very little discussion, was not allowed to be put.)

Witness said that Pestonjee borrowed Rs. 1,600 of Messrs. M. B. Cursetjee Cama, and gave it to him.

There being two more witnesses to examine, the case which was tried on the 6th, was adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock until this day.

The case was resumed this day Dhunjeebhoy Framjee being sworn said that he had purchasd of Pestonjee Eduljee, the share which originally stood in the name of Bhiccajee Norrowjee. He gave Rs. 1500 to him for it.

This was the case of the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland addressed the Court at some length for the defence. He said the court had no evidence of even the existence of such a company as the "Iron Ship Company," and that the plaintiff was entitled to a nonsuit on this account alone. Until he could show the Company was a registered Company, it was no Company at all according to Act 19 of 1857, of the Legislative Council, Sec. II, and therefore the plaintiff could not prove that he had anything to sell. The plaintiff's case rested simply on the "letter of allotment and receipt," he had not even attempted to prove that he had signed the deed of sale. He referred also to Page 26 and 27 of a work on Joint Stock Companies, in which it was laid down, that signing the deed of sale of the share, was necessary to afford *prima facie* evidence to the Court. The plaintiff only appeared as broker, he said, in the transaction, and there was no evidence adduced as to the market rate. He concluded by pointing out that the plaintiff had not proved his contract, although his client would have purchased the share had it been offered on the Friday instead of the Saturday.

Mr. Nesserwanjee was heard in reply. He said there was sufficient evidence to prove the existence of the contract, and although there may have been some little difference in the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff, it was only the greater proof of the genuiness of the case, and showed it was no "doctored up" one, and it would have been easy for Bicccajee to have obtained the scrip on the Friday, had it been so ordered by defendant, as it was previously alloted to him.

His Honor said, that in this case the defendant applied for a nonsuit on two grounds. The first plea was that plaintiff had nothing to sell, and in the second place he had no evidence to prove what the precise contract was. He should have preferred defendant's going into evidence, in as much as he applied for nonsuit on the ground of law without showing what that was. He was however inclined to agree with defendant that the share was not proved to be in existence, and plaintiff had not shown clearly what the terms of the contract were. He could not determine satisfactorily if plaintiff should have delivered the allotment paper and receipt on the 17th or the 18th, and thought he ought therefore to nonsuit the plaintiff. His Honor quoted in support of his views from 2nd Vol. Kemp's Commentaries, Page 468: He repeated that the thing agreed to be sold, he believed, had no existence. The contract having been professedly entered into on the 17th of July it was clear that Bhiccajee had never executed the deed of settlement till the 18th idem, and was not a shareholder on the former day. Therefore on the 17th when the plaintiff had agreed to sell, Bhiccajee was not in possession of the share. The face of the summons showedthat thecontract was to sell the "allotment paper and receipt," and on the authority already cited, he was of opinion that the "share" having no existence at the time, the contract was invalid. He agreed with the views, in many respects, of Mr. Cleveland particularly as to certain discrepancies in the evidence of plaintiff's witnessses, pointing out that the main feature of the case was in the time of delivery. His Honor concluded, after reviewing the evidence, with the remark, that if people would enter into verbal contracts without being able to satisfy the Court regarding them, they must not expect to obtain a verdict.—Verdict for defendant with costs certified.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 29th July 1863.

(Before Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice St. P. G. Tucker.)

Dishonestly going through the Ceremony of Marriage.—Wittoo Somajee, Ouree woman, and Ramchunder Damodhur, were respectively arraigned before Baron D. H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge of Poona ; the first with having with a dishonest intention gone through the ceremony of being married, the second with marrying again during the life time of her husband, and the prisoner No. 3 with abetting the crime of marrying again during the life time of one's husband.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

It is for the prosecution first to prove that the female prisoner Ouree is the wife of the complainant Aba Saroo, witness No. 2. The evidence of the marriage is necessarily oral ; Aba declares that Ouree, prisonerNo. 2, is his wife, and that they have been married for eleven years. Prisoner Ouree'smother, the witness Tai, also testifies to the same fact. Moreover, Ouree does not deny that she is Aba's wife, lawfully married, and the Assessors, who are well able to pronounce as to the fact of the marriage being proved or not, by the testimony of the husband and the mother, have found that it is so proved that Aba and Ouree are man and wife.

The Court will next dispose of the charge of adultery against this No. 1, Wittoo.

There are two witnesses as to the fact of the adultery having been committed, viz. : Tai, witness No. 3, and Gimon, witness No. 4. The discrepancies in the evidence of these two witnesses entitle prisoner Wittoo to an acquittal on this charge, and there can be no doubt but that neither Tai nor Gimon ever witnessed the prisoner Wittoo and Ouree in the act, and that the accusation was brought, as is very often the case, under the impression that it would help to prove the other charges. In regard to the other charge against Wittoo, and the charges against Ouree and Ramchundar, the Court entirely sets aside the evidence of witnesses Nos. 3 and 4 so far as it bears on these charges, for these two witnesses have throughout shown such a leaning towards exceeding the truth, that it would not be safe to trust their statements. The facts to prove are, first, did the second marriage take place, and second, did the prisoners Wittoo and Ramchunder know that prisoner No. 2, Ouree, was a married woman ? The evidence of Hurree and of Balcrishna proves that the marriage between Ouree and Wittoo was performed; and it is also proved that these two prisoners lived as man and wife afterwards. As to the second fact, the parties all reside in the same village and are well known to each other, and it cannot be doubted but that both Wittoo and Ramchunder were perfectly well aware that Ouree was the lawful wife of Aba. In regard to the sowar, witness No. 7, not seeing any ceremony in progress, or any trace of a ceremony having been performed, when he arrived at Krishnajee's house, the Court observes that there was time enough in the interval that must have elapsed between the departure of Tai, witness No. 3, to call the sowar, and his arrival to have concealed the utensils &c., for the parties present to have decomposed, and for Ouree to have changed her dress. The Court concurring in the finding of the Assessors of the second marriage having been performed.

In the former state of the law a man could, in fact, obtain no redress for such an injury as the complainant has undoubtedly received at the hands of the prisoners at the bar ; and the fact of these crimes passing unpunished is to be traced to the frequent occurrence of the husbands assaults committed by husbands on their wives.

The Court must state, that the vakeel who defended the prisoner informed the Court that three witnesses for the defence were in attendance, but that as their evidence was of no value they would not be called. After the Assessors had pronounced their opinion, the counsel then applied to the Court to take the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, but this application could not be entertained and was refused. Had the prisoners been undefended their witnesses would have been called as a matter of course ; but having placed their defence into the hands of counsel, his refusal to call witnesses was tanta mount to the refusal of the prisoners themselves. Moreover, the Court does not believe that the issue of the trial would have been different, or that the witnesses would have in any way proved otherwise than useless, as stated by the vakeel ; for it is well known that a witness must be altogether and entirely useless if a vakeel refuses to call him.

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds, that Wittoo Somajee is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Wittoo Somajee has committed the offence of dishonestly going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he was not lawfully married, and has thereby committed an offence, punishable under Section 496 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Wittoo Somajee suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year, and pay a fine of two hundred rupees, and in default, suffer rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months. The Court concurring with the Assessors finds, that Ouree is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that she has committed the offence of marrying again, during the life time of her husband, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 494 of the I. P. Code, and the Court directs that the said Ouree suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year. The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that Ramchunder Damodhur is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of abetting the offence committed by Ouree (viz of marrying again during the life time of her husband) and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 494 of the I. P. Code, and the Court directs that the said Ramchunder suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of one hundred rupees, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Against the above conviction and sentence the prisoners submitted a petition to the Judges of the High Court, who passed the following resolution.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court alters the sentence in case of each of the male prisoners, to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of rupees fifty, commutable to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment ; and in the case of the female prisoner to one of three month's rigorous imprisonment.

POONA.

We understand that Colonel J. Pottinger, the present Commissary General of the army, proceeds to England next month on furlough. Major A. St. Dansterville will act as Commissary General during his absence ; Major H. W. Holland, our Assistant Commissary General will act as Deputy Commissary General at Bombay ; and Major Lucas, Assistant Commissary General, will be brought to Poona.—*Observer, August* 6.

MADRAS.

We learn that consequent upon an application from the Resident at Hydrabad, the services of Lieutenant A. T. Fraser of the Royal Engineers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with a view to his employment as Assistant Engineer at Secundrabad. Two additional Assistant Engineers and a Supervisor will, also, it is said, be sent from this Presidency for employment in Berar.—*Times, August* 1.

The McIver and Sharpe controversy redivivus Mr. W. G. McIver, accompanied by Mr. P. B. Gordon, Attorney at Law, attended yesterday at the Town Police Office before Mr. T. G. Clarke for the purpose of laying a Criminal information against Mr. G. R. Sharpe of the High Court under Sections 499, 500, 503, and 504 of the Penal Code. The following is his statement :—

William Graham McIver sworn—deposed :—I am Superintendent of the Government Gardens and Cinchona Plantations at Ootacamund, about 350 miles from Madras. I know George Robinson Sharpe, who is I believe at present acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court of Madras ; he was in Ootacamund on or about the 1st of May 1863. I state he is a British subject and now residing at Madras within the local limits of the High Court. He Mr. Sharpe was living at an hotel kept by Mr. Christopher Sylk at Ootacamund, a Colonel White was also living in the same hotel. A misunderstanding took place between Col. White and Mr. Sylk. Mr. Sharpe acting as Col. White's adviser assisted him in prosecuting a criminal charge against Mr. Sylk. Mr. Sylk called upon me in deep distress shewing me a summons served upon him by the Justice of the Peace at Ootacamund in consequence of this complaint, asking me to accompany him to the Court on the day of hearing. This I did, but was late in going into Court, and the case was then being heard. When I entered the Court, I saw two gentlemen, whose names I afterwards learned to be LeGeyt and Sharpe. Col. White, just as I entered, asked who I was. I did not hear the reply but I observed Messrs. Sharpe and LeGeyt titter and laugh. I however did not take any notice of this but stept up to Mr. Sylk and suggested to him certain questions which he should ask Colonel White in cross-examination. Colonel White was very excited, striking his foot forcibly with the cane and calling out, "Who is that man, meaning me—" what has he got to do with the case" ? As the enquiry proceeded, and after I admitted that I had assisted Mr. Sylk in writing a certain letter, Col. White remarked, "from what I know of Mr. Sylk this would not have proceeded so far had he had not been aided and abetted in the matter." This he remarked to Mr. Sharpe, who in reply addressed himself to Colonel White in the first instance, and said, "I wonder at you for aiding and abetting"—then (meaning me) looking towards me in an indecent and contemptuous manner—continued—"the d——d Scotch blackguard." The instant this uncalled for and outrageous conduct took place, I felt so excited that I started up and walked round towards the back of the dock. I did not speak at the moment. Mr. Dawson a friend of mine in Court immediately called the attention of the Judge to the language that had been used towards me. As soon as I could compose my feelings I addressed the Bench but no rebuke was conveyed to Mr. Sharpe, although I made a deposition in reference to what had taken place. During the investigation on this deposition, which took place on the 5th of May, Mr. Sharpe came into Court and said he would make a few remarks in order that my complaint might be dismissed. In making these remarks, it was evident from his manner and tone that his intention was to provoke a breach of the peace. He observed to the Judge, that the actions of the prosecutor were no more to him than those of the vilest or meanest reptile breathing —looking me full in the face and assuming the most offensive tone and manner he repeated—"the vilest reptile breathing"—he was then standing about 6 or 7 feet from me. He was so personal and offensive that in order to prevent a breach of the peace I rushed out of Court, my feelings being very much wounded. Mr. William Smith Nesbitt of the Madras Civil Service, sub-Judge of the Court at Ootacamund was then acting in his capacity of Justice of the Peace. All this outrageous conduct that I complain of took place in his presence and within his hearing in open Court. I did not complain to the Judge of this latter outrage because I felt so discouraged and distressed that I would rather have suffered injury than again appeal to the same tribunal for redress. I therefore lay this information before a Magistrate in Madras as the defendant is living within the local limits of the High Court, and as I have been advised that my case comes within the meaning of Sections 499, 500, 503 and 504 of the Penal Code. I therefore request that justice may be done me.

Mr. Clarke said that Mr. McIver having tendered himself for examination he felt it to be his duty to examine him and to receive the information to which he had duly sworn. It had been properly urged by Mr. Gordon, that both Messrs. McIver and Sharpe were subject as British subjects to the jurisdiction of the High Court—unquestionably both the late Supreme Court and the present High Court alone had jurisdiction over British subjects residing throughout the Presidency. But Mr. Gordon had not satisfied him that as a Magistrate for the town of Madras, he, Mr. Clarke, had jurisdiction beyond the *local* limits of the High Court. It appeared in evidence that the offence charged was committed at Ootacamund some 350 miles away from Madras, far beyond his Mr. Clarke's jurisdiction. There were Magistrates and Justices of the Peace all over the Mofussil whose duty it would be where *prima facie* case had been made out, for them to commit British subjects residing within their respective local limits to stand their trial before the High Court at Madras. His Worship here quoted the Law prevailing at Home in similar cases, and said that during the last seventeen or eighteen years he had never been required to commit any case to the High Court where the offence was alleged to have been committed beyond his local jurisdiction.

There might indeed be some exception in a case of felony, or a matter of life and death, which would warrant him in dealing otherwise, but in ordinary cases, and in circumstances similar to those set forth in the present application, he would be acting indiscreetly if he were to entertain the application and presume to commit it to the High Court, there being a duly constituted authority at Ootacamund whose duty it was to deal with the present case. He would refrain expressing any opinion on the present case, although he held a very strong opinion in regard to it—but for the reasons assigned, he felt bound to decline to entertain Mr. McIver's complaint.

Mr. Gordon thanked the Magistrate and said that his client would leave no means untried for bringing the case before the High Court in one shape or another.—*Id.*

SIND.

The "Tilly."—We learn with regret that this fine vessel was towed in yesterday, in a disabled condition, by the steamer *Hugh Lindsay.—Our Paper, (Kurrachee) July* 31.

Dismissals.—We have heard with regret that Mr. C. Dewey, the Clerk of the Small Cause Court, has been dismissed from his appointment by order of the Commissioner, owing to his having exceeded and abused the authority vested in him. In connection with this case of Mr. Dewey's, one of the Moonsheers of the Court is also to be discharged, and four of the certificated writers have been deprived of their privileges. So far as we can learn of the matter, and we acknowledge that our information is just now only one-sided, it appears that the punishment inflicted is over-severe. We shall, however strive to master the facts, and then perchance we may have occasion to recur to the subject.—*Id.*

OUDE.

We regret to have to record the demise, on the 26th ultimo, at Chunnar, of Surgeon Major H. Draper, Garrison Surgeon, after a lingering illness—*Gazette, August* 1.

We learn from a letter dated the 26th ultimo, from London, that Dr. Ralph Moore, who for very many years practised with eminent success in the Bengal Presidency, will arrive in Calcutta early in October ; with a view to commence operations for the construction of the "Hooghly and Mudlas ship Canal" this very important undertaking having received the unqualified approval of the Home Government.—*Id.*

YE BATTLE OF YE BOOTS.

(*Mofussilite, July* 31.)

Most of our readers have read of "the Battle of the Books" written by Dean Swift, and have of course been amused and edified. We little dreamt that it would ever fall to our lot to write an article on the "Battle of the Boots" fought at the Mahaseo Bungalow' near Simla—a short time ago. We confess that we have no aptitude for describing battles, although we have occasionally assisted in the compilation of despatches. Ben Jonson said that some of Shakspear's plays ought to have been represented on the boards without scenery, and that Birnam Wood coming into Dunsinane, was all rubbish and nonsense. In the battle which we are about to make a feeble attempt to describe, we cannot omit the scenery. Mahaseo is a lovely spot on the face of this earth. It commands some of the most magnificent views that the human eye ever beheld. The Bungalow also is, in moderu Indian history, almost as famous as the Auberge on the summit of the pass of Gemmi, in which the murder of a son by his own father and mother was committed, they being ignorant that he was their son, and only discovered it when they came to examine the letters and papers in the valisse in which his gold which he had wrought for and *for them*, was found. The German dramatist, whose name we forget at this moment, has put the tragedy upon the boards in a very artistic manner. In the "Battle of the Boots" the combatants were few, but seemingly, as far as force was concerned, as nearly balanced as the antagonistic forces of the French and English at the famous battle of Waterloo. We are glad to record that there was no "butcher's bill," "no killed," and we are left in doubt as to whether any were "wounded." But, as two ladies were engaged in the affray, and as the missiles used were of a somewhat formidable character, we fancy that amongst the combatants, black eyes were as plentiful as blackberries. The heel of a shoe, or boot, such as those worn at the Hills at this season of the year, if shied at a short distance, and hits its mark with full force—and infuriated ladies are usually armed with a treble power—generally leaves its impression upon any part of the person that may receive the shot.

In our last issue, in the local columns, we gave some stray particulars, but letters subsequently received enable us to furnish some *further* particulars. That portion of the report which we published as regards the battle itself, is confirmed, but we are now required to add that the language during the contest raged terrifically high. One gentleman writes to us, to say, that Miss Hill blasphemed *awfully* high, but that Mrs. Lawrence, as did Don Juan when he confronted Lambro, "blasphemed several octaves higher." It is a sad pity that the Rev. Julian Robinson, or some other Parson, was not present on the occasion to preach to these ladies a sermon on the celebrated mount of Mahaseo. It would not have been a case of "Let those who are without sin cast the first stone." But "let those who are the least angry, fling the first shoe," from Homer, in his description of the duel between Menelaus and Paris, heavily flying in Venus to carry off the latter, and to convey him to a place of shelter. We have no doubt that Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Hill are both Venus's and we think it unfortunate that they did not adopt the conduct of their prototype, and carry off both male combatants into their respective private apartments. Mrs. Lawrence should have collared her son with the strength of arm of a London Policeman, and Miss Hill should have seized her brother by the ancles, tripped him up and dragged him from the field.

We have often said that India is not what it was, and every day shows us that our opinion is a truthful one. After an experience of upwards of twenty years in this country, we have never read of a squabble of such a character, and for such a cause at a Dak Bungaolw. We have never heard of any gentleman refusing to give shelter to any lady, or even woman, no matter what her rank or station, and hesitating to "double up" (in another room) with her father, brother, or protector. Lady Gomm, who was a very straight-laced person, once afforded a night's shelter in a Dak Bungalow to a notoriously fallen woman. Her ladyship was imbued with the spirit of Berenger the burden of whose favorite song was "Never insult a fallen woman," you may not know the "cause."

In this case, at the battle of the Hills and the Lawrences, there is not the faintest blot or blemish upon the character of any of the belligerents ; and how this unseemly and distasteful dispute could have arisen, we cannot for the life of us imagine. Even had there been any feud between the rival houses, under the circumstances of the case these should have been forgotten for the time. Even the bitterest enemies, if imbued with Christian feelings, forget their differences, when the laws of hospitality require to be enforced. They need not have spoken to each other ; the ladies might have drunk their cups of tea together in perfect silence if not in perfect satisfaction ; and the gentlemen might have passed their beer bottles and cheroot cases across the table, as though they had never had any differences in their lives. We are sorry that we are compelled to pass so decided an opinion on the merits of this case, and we are further sorry that it should be so adverse to a scion of so illustrious a house. The conduct of Captain Hill was that of an English gentleman. The conduct of Ensign Lawrence was that of an arrogant upstart, presuming upon his father's position in Simla,—his father, whom Mrs. Banton, (Ensign Lawrence's aunt) used invariably to speak of, as "Dick the fool of our family." We very much fear that if Ensign Lawrence grow up in his present vein of vulgar folly and arrogance, he will positively transcend his father's fame. Henry Lawrence, or John Lawrence would have cuffed and kicked their nephew, if he had gone to complain to either of them of Captain Hill's conduct. For although men of rough exterior, and somewhat uncouth manner, they were men and gentlemen in spirit and feeling. We sympathise most with Miss Hill, for it is not pleasant for a lady to be pelted with the shoes of native servants. She may console herself, however with the reflection that such filth may possibly soil her dress, but that the ignominy rests alone upon the defiler. As for Captain Hill, he acted as every gentleman should do, and took his satisfaction on the spot when his feelings were so grossly outraged. We are afraid we must give up defending Indian Society in the present day, and leave delinquents to the tender mercies of Dr. William Russell, and Tom Taylor. This case will be sure to find its way into the *Army and Navy Gazette* ; and Taylor will have a conference with Buckstone upon the subject.

CEYLON.

(*Colombo Oeerland Observer, July* 31.)

The series of political squabbles which have sprung out of the issue of the famous Circular (now known as the "Queen's Advocate's Circular,") severely animadverting on our unofficial Justices of the Peace as abusing the use of Warrants in connection with Estate Coolies,—have been continued with renewed animation during the past fortnight ; and have, in their progress, roused very angry feelings in the combatants. It will be remembered that several strong assertions, quoted by the Queen's advocate from correspondence to which he evidently attached great weight, were declared by us at the time, on their very face to be gross exaggerations. The authority on which these statements were put forth, and indeed the primary cause of the greater part of these troubles, is now known ; and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Thomas Berwick, D. Q. A., has placed himself in a most odious position, has destroyed any confidence which the public might have placed in him previously, by his reckless and unfounded charges against our Planting Community generally, and J. P.'s in the Central Province universally. But does all the blame rest with him,—is he the entire, as well as the primary cause of giving rise not only to illfeeling, inconvenience, and worry ; but also already (as will be testified before we close,) to serious loss, and the chance of future grave complications between planters and coolies ? We must, in common honesty say, No. The correspondence elsewhere will unmistakeably prove this. Government have committed a great mistake—of that there can be no doubt. The confession comes from themselves : they have, upon little more than the mere hearsay of a subordinate officer, promulgated that, which must be felt by every candid reader of our Paper to-day, to approach very closely to the rather strong word made use of by a correspondent, of "slander." But while thus condemning the policy which dictated the course pursued by high Government officials, we must at the same time express our belief, that every honesty of purpose, a desire to render justice to an apparently weak and helpless party was the moving spring in the formation of too hasty conclusions :—so far they have our confidence and sympathy ; they had some show of reason for acting as they did ; their motives were good, if mistaken. But, in the language of the Committee of the Planters' Association :—"how Government should deal with its subordinates, who have so recklessly put forth these false statements as to

children's education" (p. 215). The bishops, from Cranmer to Sheldon, are "more thoroughly odious and contemptible than any characters in modern history" (p. 28.) Since 1688, having been equally worldly and servile, they have been "scorned by the powerful with whom they aspired to associate, and hated by the lower classes whom they affected to despise." The ordinary clergy to these faults too often added "gross intemperance and systematic dissipation." Lawyers are "selfish pedants" (p.12), and judges are ignorant, narrow-minded, avaricious, interested, of "unexampled corruption" (p. 16); but language fails Mr. Phillimore in describing the vices of the bench. The gentry are marked by sullen arrogance (p. 12), and incredible immorality in both sexes (p. 44), and even the ladies, unless refined by careful education, are apt to be "narrow-minded, rough, and trivial" (p. 7). Of our kings, Henry VII. aimed at establishing absolute power by chicane. Henry VIII. was "the most perfectly wicked and detestable of all modern tyrants," and "a fury of lust and blood." James I. was "stained with the most loathsome vices and privy to the blackest crimes." Charles I. was a "prevaricator;" James II., "by no means the worst king of his contemptible race;" Anne, "weak and prejudiced." The habits of George I. were "coarse, profligate, and repulsive." In his relations with the other sex Charles II. was like "a voluptuary in a harem," George II. like "a quadruped in a pasture." The worship of the Church of England, we are told, is "tedious and formal," while Calvinism is "more immoral than any creed with which Paganism can be reproached." The law, on the other hand, "rests on falsehood," because, forsooth, the judges invented legal fictions to defeat the Statute of Uses, of which the policy was at least doubtful, and that of entails, of which the policy was certainly mischievous. But space fails us to enumerate all Mr. Phillimore's harsh and sweeping judgments.

It is the more to be regretted that he should have made his work a mere tirade of this kind, because there is almost always a certain element of truth in his strictures, although expressed with a one-sided vehemence which defeats itself. For it is not true that even in the consideration of the most reprehensible conduct the historian does well to be angry. He is not in the position of the judge or the moralist. He is not bound to take every separate action of a man, and approve or condemn it, according as it conforms to a rigid law. As a matter of fact, men are almost always better than their actions. Human nature is the same at all times—the same now as it was in the time of the Black Prince; but human conduct alters, and, no doubt, on the whole, steadily improves. People might and may do very improper things, which, if sanctioned by custom, are, nevertheless, quite consistent with very considerable moral elevation of character; while, on the other hand, very minor faults, if they imply reckless defiance of public opinion, may argue great depravity. Now, it is the business of a historian to take all these things into account, to make allowances for men's temptations and defects of intellect and education, and to recognize that no public man can be much blamed for not being in advance of the age in which he lives. But this is precisely what Mr. Phillimore never will do. He calls it servility; and when he writes in the very opposite spirit, fancies himself influenced by a zeal for truth. Neither again, is it possible to draw up at all a fair account of the state of the law, at any given period by going through the *Annual Register*, and picking out exceptional crimes (pp. 51 to 59). This age, too, has had its Burkes and Greenacres, but such cases find their way into the *Annual Register*, not because they give a picture of the age, but because they are abnormal and monstrous. Neither do we trust Mr. Phillimore when he makes the aspersions which he scatters right and left with so much profusion. Of Bishop Warburton we are told that it is difficult to believe that the man who wrote the "Divine Legation" can have been a Christian. We do not see the difficulty; but Sheldon and Atterbury do worse, for both are set down as unbelieving priests without any reason being given for the assertion. The Princess of Wales is accused of the grossest profligacy on the evidence of a sneer of Walpole (p. 279), and the existence of a *liaison* with Lord Bute is taken as proved on the authority of popular rumour and the vague sarcasms of memoir-writers. But even the last imputation, however probable, cannot be said to be established beyond the possibility of doubt, and there is nothing in the world which ought to be taken with more suspicion than scandalous tales about great people in the private correspondence of men who, like Walpole, cared little about the truth of a story so long as it was amusing. Gossip-mongers are always liars; and if one goes back a century or two further, we shall find every important personage accused, as a matter of course, not merely of intrigue, but of crimes so horrible as to be almost incredible.

So far, therefore, as the preliminary portion of this history is concerned, we are obliged to condemn it altogether. It is an essay written on erroneous principles. History in Mr. Phillimore's hands may be "the glass" which he undertakes to hold up, but is so ill made that it does not "reflect" but distort "the spirit and character of past generations." The same proneness to conclude evil, on evidence either insufficient or untrustworthy, equally disfigures the narrative itself, and we are quite unable to see that there is any very substantial variation in matters of fact, between the view which he takes of the first few years of the reign of George III. and that which has been taken by previous historians. The leading idea of his history seems to be to show the effect on our history of the personal character of the king, and this we are convinced that he entirely mistakes. The desire for absolute power which he attributes to George III. we believe to be a sheer figment. The king, no doubt, desired to emancipate himself from the state of tutelage in which his predecessors had been kept by the great nobles of 1688, but so far he is not to be blamed. And if his love of power carried him too far, he was probably entirely unconscious of it. This is expressed with great *naiveté* in the king's remark about the British Constitution, of which he was a passionate admirer, that "it provided for the liberty of everybody except that of the monarch—*him it made a slave.*" Certainly we are not disposed to defend the dismissal of Pitt, the appointment of Bute to be Prime Minister, or the Peace of Paris; but the king was then a mere boy, and entirely under the influence of those who had educated him. That he should have struggled against the dictation of Grenville and Bedford is not wonderful, and he never pretended to be favourable to Lord Rockingham, who was accepted merely as a *pis aller*. But is it any proof of a desire for arbitrary power that during the Grenville administration he, by choice, twice applied to the elder Pitt to replace them, and that it was Pitt for whom he supplanted the first administration of Lord Rockingham? Whatever Pitt's faults may have been, he would not have held office an hour after he ceased to direct the policy of the state. Mr. Phillimore not only denies the king's integrity of purpose, but undervalues his abilities. If all things be considered, he deserves less blame for his subservience to Bute than praise for having had the strength of mind to emancipate himself from his influence so soon. His whole education, if education it can be called, had been directed to making him dependent; and his dependence certainly did not last four years, and was probably greatly exaggerated during the latter part of that time. He was also a good judge of men, and was rarely the dupe of the selfishness by which he was surrounded. As for his narrow-minded opposition to all reform, and his attitude with reference to the American and revolutionary wars, he did but partake, after all, of the prejudices of his contemporaries. On all these points the vast majority of the people was with him, and they who enjoy the immunity from ambitious intrigues, which is one of the advantages of hereditary monarchy, must take also its disadvantage—the liability to be ruled by one who is not in advance of his age.

The motives which induced Lord Bute to resign as suddenly as he did are a favourite subject of speculation. Lord Macaulay, whom Mr. Phillimore is fond of sneering at, has probably put the matter on its right footing. Mr. Phillimore's idea that Bute feared impeachment by the Duke of Bedford seems to us most improbable. The Duke was nearly as unpopular as Bute himself; and the authorities which Mr. Phillimore cites do not in the least bear out his conclusion. The most they speak of is a personal attack in the House.

It remains that we should say a word on Mr. Phillimore's style. He speaks with great contempt of school-masters, as people who are ignorant of "the art of writing," and prides himself on having imbibed the spirit of the classics instead of learning what the Germans have said about them. No doubt he is able to compare English legislators with Solon, and the demeanour of Mr. Pitt before the king with that of Demosthenes in the presence of Philip, which is very improving. We wish, however, that his Latin quotations were either less frequent or less common-place, and that in the next edition he would make his printer give them accurately (p. 32 and 219). Moreover, a master of the "art of writing" should abstain from the use of strange words, such as "slabbathlecs" for unceasing, and "worsened;" from long involved sentences, notable instances of which may be found at pages 26, 60, and 155; and still more from being unintelligible, as in the sentence beginning, "The abuse of pluralities," at p. 34. The style, however, if incorrect, is vigorous and spirited.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IRISH REBEL.*

(*Spectator*, *June* 20.)

LOOKING over the French army list, one is surprised at the number of English, or rather Irish, names with which it abounds. From Field-Marshals Niel and MacMahon down to the sous-lieutenants of the last regiment of infantry there is one long string of Celtic appellations, unmistakeably imported from the Isle of the Saints. Some insight into the history of these importations is given in three curious volumes of memoirs just printed in Paris, after the manuscript of the gallant Miles Byrne, whilom Irish rebel and subsequently French patriot, *chef de bataillon*, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of St. Louis. With commendable candour the editress, widow of the *chef de bataillon*, confesses that the object of publishing the three volumes is to "awaken sympathy in England and Scotland for the wrongs of Ireland," as also to stir up, or, in feminine softness, to "have a happy effect on" the "rising generation of Ireland." There is evident warmth in the assurance of Mrs. Byrne— dating "Paris, 45 rue de Penthièvre"—that the work which she presents to the reader is "the picture of a true Irishman,"—"in the service of France," adds the title-page of the book.

Miles Byrne, the future *chef de bataillon*, was born at Monaseed, in the county of Wexford, on the 20th of March, 1780. He does not state distinctly in his autobiography the social position of his family, except by affirming that it was "ancient."—as if there ever had been an Irish family in the world which was not ancient. But the Byrnes also at one time possessed real property, and the father of Miles was in the habit of showing him "the lands that belonged to our ancestors, now in the hands of the descendants of the sanguinary followers of Cromwell, who preserved their plunder and robberies after the restoration of that scoundrel Charles II." At the age of seventeen Miles Byrne enrolled himself among the "United Irishmen," and before long had occasion to show his zeal in their cause. At the outbreak of the rebellion of 1798, precisely on Whit-Sunday, the 27th of May, he joined the standard of "the Rev. John Murphy, of the parish of Monageer and Boole-vogue," who was marching upon Wexford at the head of five thousand men. At Ouard Hill, some ten miles from the city, the United Irishmen succeeded in driving a small body of cavalry from the field which so flushed their courage that they began quarrelling among themselves. Father John Murphy wished to go one way, and "the ever-to-be lamented Tone, Tandy, and many more chiefs," wanted to go another, and the consequence was that the United Irishmen became dreadfully disunited, using their cudgels at each other's heads in true Donnybrook fashion. Finally, Father Murphy of Boole-vogue was completely ousted, and the command passed into the hands of the Rev. Father Kearns, a divine of unusual fullness of body, whose great trouble consisted in finding "a horse strong enough to carry him." Father Kearns, after a week's warfare, had to order a retreat for purely strategic reasons, "and not drunkenness and pillage, as the eternal enemies of every thing Irish had it propagated, in order to bring disgrace on our cause." Nevertheless, the strategic movement lowered the renown of stout Father Kearns, and he got a successor in the Rev. Phillip Roche, "a clergyman of the most elegant manners, a fine person, very handsome, and more than six feet high." This imposing theologian, however, was more unlucky even than his two predecessors. He was induced, "by the insidious promises of the vile Lord Kingsborough" to ride over into the English camp, where he had the misfortune of being hung. This sad accident determined the United Irishmen to have done with reverend leaders, and they elected various lay-generals, though with no better result. The "vile scoundrels, the English, drove the patriots everywhere before them, and the revolt, so merrily begun on Whit-Sunday, burnt out in its last embers before the end of the summer. In vain that a force of fifteen hundred Frenchmen landed at Killala on the 22nd of August, making free with Irish cakes and whiskey, and talking big about liberty and equality. At the end of the fortnight they were surrounded by Lord Cornwallis, and cut to pieces or forced to surrender. Miles Byrne of Monaseed, who, of course, had performed prodigies of valour all throughout, now got sick of Ireland and the United Irishmen. He executed a strategic movement upon Dublin, engaged himself as steward on board an American vessel, and sailed away for Bordeaux.

The patriot of the past and Knight of Saint Louis to come arrived in France at a very fortunate period. A decree for the formation of an Irish Legion had just been issued, and all the sons of Erin able to escape from the clutches of the perfidious English were warmly invited to join the ranks. This "Irish Legion" was to be a very different thing from the "Irish Brigade" which had been in the pay of France previous to 1789. While the Brigade was mainly composed of the followers of James II. and the other Stuarts, all of them adherents of ultra-monarchical principles, the Legion, on the other hand, was intended to be a sword of democracy, pointed towards the enemies of the French Revolution in general, and aristocratic England in particular. This being a most attractive prospectus, numbers of Irish flocked to the standard of the Legion, among them, cheerfullest of all, Miles Byrne. Thanks to his unlimited powers of self-laudation, he manipulated upon some knowledge of the broadsword, acquired in handling the shillelagh, the patriot of Monaseed was at once made a non-commissioned officer, and soon after a lieutenant. For the first year or two after its formation the Legion had nothing else to do but "marching up the hill and marching down again," being shifted from one quarter to the other in France, and evidently mistrusted by the military authorities. This enforced leisure was made splendid use of by the United Irishmen, who kept hammering away at each other to their hearts' entire contents. Captain Pat Mac Sheehy, as brave a fellow as ever lived opened the bowels of Colonel O'Mahony; and Lieutenant O'Meally set fiercely at Major O'Connor. At last, however, the French Government began to get tired of this Donnybrook game, and the Legion was ordered off to the Rhine. At Mayence 1,500 Poles joined the corps, and likewise a great number of Irish, who had been sold by the English Government in 1798 and 1799 to the King of Prussia, to work in his mines." This interesting fact has, of course, never been mentioned by the historic scribes of "those vile scoundrels, the English," and it was left for Mr. Miles Byrne to proclaim to the world. From Mayence the Legion had to start for the camp of Boulogne, in the spring of 1057, and while here Miles Byrne obtained a commission, and his regiment a big flag, on which was inscribed in letters of gold, "Independence of Ireland." After contemplating for a few months the chalk cliffs of perfidious Albion, the Irish patriots, to their deep regret had to turn away more towards Holland, where they got into so much trouble with the peaceful burghers that the greater part of them, Lieutenant Miles Byrne among the number, were packed off to Spain. Here Joseph Bonaparte was then having continuous experience of space in the classic land for Dennybrook evolutions, and small penalty upon broken skulls. His pre-eminent merit in this field gained Miles Byrne the rank of captain in which capacity he went to join with his regiment the French troops retarding the progress of ice-fields of Russia. The great Imperial spectacle now began to draw to a close; but before the curtain fell on the last act, Captain Byrne succeeded in getting the star of the Legion of Honour pinned on his uniform. Immediately after, however, the Irish regiment was disbanded in the most summary manner, and officers and privates left to shift for themselves on the troubled sea of European politics. Luckily most of them were capital swimmers, and not the least skilful in the art of keeping his head above water was Captain Miles Byrne, of Monaseed, in the country of Wexford.

Though the Legion was disbanded, nearly all its members succeeded in keeping their names on the French army list to their dying day. When superannuated, children and cousins stepped into the vacant places; and so it happens that up to this moment the army of *la grande nation* is thronged with sons from the land of Erin. Captain Byrne, to get better forward on his road, had himself naturalized a Frenchman, and did not leave off bombarding the Ministry of War for employment. But for more than twelve years there was little to do in the fighting line, and it was not till 1828 that his talents were again made use of in the expedition to Greece. This is the most interesting episode in the life of Mr. Miles Byrne; but, unfortunately, he has left in his autobiography but the most meagre account of it. While the brawls of Messrs. Paddy and Sheeny, when in garrison at some French town, are disquursed on at great length through many chapters, some sixteen pages of dry matter contain all that the Irish patriot has to say about the Greek war of independence, in which he took part for nearly two years. This seems the more singular, as he professes to feel a kind of jealous sympathy for Hellas, exclaiming at the outset of his short account of the war, "Alas! the poor Irish were not so unfortunate as the Greeks were in 1828 to get rid of their task-masters." Captain Byrne remained in Greece as commander of the Castle of Morea, and in other functions, till the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, when he returned to France, and nominated at the same time *Chef de Bataillon* of the 66th Regiment of the line, then in garrison at Grénoble. He had not been long with this regiment when it was ordered to march into Brittany, to quench in blood the insurrection raised by the adherents of the Duchesse de Berri. How this old rebel acquitted himself of the task of putting down other rebels we do not learn from the autobiography, for there is not a word in it relating to this anti-Legitimist expedition, and the fact of Mr. Byrne's participation is told only by the indiscreet editress in the appendix. Three years after returning from Britany, where the *chef de nataillon* probably discharged his duties as well as other "task-masters" at home did on similar occasions, he gave in his resignation to the French Government, having completed his thirty years' service, and being as such entitled to full pay. To this request, reiterated the more agreeable, he at the same time took into himself a young wife. "She only knew him for a short time," the editress-widow says; "still she could well appreciate his great worth"—whether in francs or in years is not stated. The remaining term of his life the *chef de nataillon* spent in Paris, and, "being of a very social disposition, did much enjoy ment in the society of his large circle of friends," chiefly Irish. The conversation, "mostly rolled upon home topics," and what compliments there were paid on such occasions to "the vile oppressors of poor Ireland" may easily be imagined. *Chef de Bataillon* Miles Byrne died on the 24th of January, 1862, and his young widow erected him a splendid monument in the cemetery of Montmartre, the inscription of which, detailing all his virtues, is given in full in the memoirs, with other intensely interesting particulars. Peace be to the ashes of the Irish rebel and loyal soldier of royal and imperial France.

Looked at from a literary point of view, these *Memoirs of Mi's Byrne, chef de bataillon, &c*, are almost below criticism, so utterly wretched are the style, the composition and even the printing, the letter proclaiming itself in every line the product of a French typographic establishment. But politically these three volumes well deserve attention. They are full of biographical sketches of Irish soldiers of fortune, which, though fragmentary to the last degree, show the spirit which animates this large class of man, a great number of whom fill important positions in the French army. It has often been remarked that the possibility of a war with America depends chiefly on the hatred which the Irish population in the Northern States bear against this country; but more overlooked, though scarcely less important, seems the fact that the same element is to be met with in the country of our nearest neighbour. Here, though infinitely reduced in quantity, it has gained immensely in power by its better position. Miles Byrne, of Monaseed, is but the representative of some thousands of his countrymen, who, driven by political or other causes from the land of their birth have risen to high and influential positions in France, and have become loyal citizens of the country of their adoption, yet in whose hearts the old animosity against England burns fiercer than over after transplantation on a new soil. The rambling autobiography of the *chef de bataillon* gives no information whatever as to the probable number of Irish officers in the French army; but from occasional allusions it must be inferred that it is very large, and moreover, that the greater part is to be found in the upper ranks of the service. This is not much to be wondered at, considering the fine fighting qualities of the natives of the Emerald Isle on the one hand, and on the other the organization of the French army, well illustrated in the old proverb of every private soldier carrying his field-marshal's staff in his knapsack. If not all staffs get root, the Irish ones appear to have had more than the average share of good luck. The army of France at this moment has eleven field-marshals, and of this number no less than two are of Irish origin. This state of things well deserves the attention of all reflective observers of passing events, and the dull book of Mrs Miles Byrne proves a chink which lets in a flood of light upon the subject.

* *Memoirs of Miles Byrne, Chef de Battaillon in the service of France, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Louis, &c.* Edited by his Widow. Three vols. Paris: Gustave Bossange and Co. 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ROSSELET & Co. have removed their Shop to the ground floor of the house, No. 6, Medow Street.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas. COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. W. VON HAFEN has retired from our Firm, and CEASES from this date TO SIGN for the same at Bombay. HAHN KUHN & Co.
Kurrachee, 27th July 1863.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM IN LIVERPOOL, and that the same will be carried on under the name and style of AHAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co. from this day.
No. 2, Bell Lane. Bombay, 10th July 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A PRESS BUILDING, GODOWNS, &c. at Colaba, for the Fort Press Company, Limited.
For Bills of quantities and other particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned Secretaries to the Company.
No Tenders will be received after Noon on the 9th August.
21st July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having claims to the Cargo, &c., per Ship *Nadir Shah*, are required to establish their claims before the Suvordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class of Talooka Salsette, at Tanna, within two months from the date of this notice; failing which the said Cargo will be sold by Public Auction.
A. B. MACDONALD,
1st Assistant Magistrate in charge.
Tanna, Magistrate's Office, 4th August 1863.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned are now prepared to grant DIVIDEND WARRANTS to the Shareholders of the above Company. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the BUILDING of 240 BALLAST WAGGONS. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Engineer in Chief, Lallbagh. Tenders to be addressed until the 15th instant to the Managing Agent, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—As the Allotment of Shares will be made forthwith, those gentlemen who have not yet returned their forms of applications filled in, are requested to do so previous to the 15th instant, to the Secretary, at Messrs. NICOL & Co., Fort.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master H. N. & I. N.
Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is THIS DAY opened for the transaction of local banking business.
Bombay, 6th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 3 P.M. on the 11th instant, to consider the best way of raising Capital for the new buildings, Screws, &c., to be erected at Colaba.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
3rd August 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.
The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Sulnaghurry, Vingorla, Goa, Baidaheoghur, and Colombo. On the Eastern Coast Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras and Tuticorin with permission to call at False Point, Poone, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.
IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of their BEST TEAS selected by C. M. & Co.'s testaster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Teddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar w od Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.
Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.	
Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona,

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now have every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
B-wling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Royal Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecahadron or a Voyage round the
Commandoe or Castle Bagatelle	" World.
German Billiards	" Oxford University Boat
Historical Loto	Race
Numerical Puzzle	Brass and Steel Quoits of
The Game of Squails	different weights
" " Non Plus	
" " Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints. T. D. JACKSON & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Art Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first quality, and in prime condition. Price Rs. 5½ per doz. quarts.
MACNEE & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

VEUVE CLICQUOT'S CHAMPAGNE.—To close an account, a few dozens of this celebrated brand (in super or condition) will be parted with at Rs. 33 per dozen Quarts—Cash.
CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Kainart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Chateau Leoville.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—
Spanish HOCK, Superior ..... 48 per doz Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior ..... do. " 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. " 30
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. " 28
Do. Excellent Pale ..... do. " 24
PORT, Old, very superior ..... do. " 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ..... do. " 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine ..... at per doz. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy ..... do. " 25
ST. GEORGE, Do. ..... do. " 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ..... do. " 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ..... do. " 20
Do. do. do. ..... do. " 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bott'ed) ..... do. " 15
OLD COGNAC, superior ..... do. " 25
Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints ..... 11 8 " "
" 3, a full flavoured Do. in Quarts ..... 16 8 " "
" " Ditto in Pints ..... 9 0 " "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ..... 12 8 " "
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay & Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Sanders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beds, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Ouilliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Australian Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado ..... per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } Brown do. }	Good Dinner Wines	"	24
Yellow do.		"	22
MADEIRA, very old		"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...	Quarts	"	36
Do. Do.	Pints	"	18
Red Seal	Quarts	"	24
Do.	Pints	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux		"	34
Leoville		"	28
St. Julien		"	22
Medoc		"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...	A. De Paul ... Quarts	"	40
Do. ...	A. De Paul ... Pints	"	21
Do. ...	J. C. Morizet ... Quarts	"	36
Do. ...	do ... Pints	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	{ Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	"	38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE		"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	18
CURAÇOA		"	42
MARASCHINO		"	40
CHERRY BRANDY		"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	
Do. ... Jules Robins (30 year old)		"	50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica...		"	20
Gin—Old Tom .... Booth, London		"	
Do. ..... Rollands, in cases ...		"	
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		"	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.
MESSRS. C